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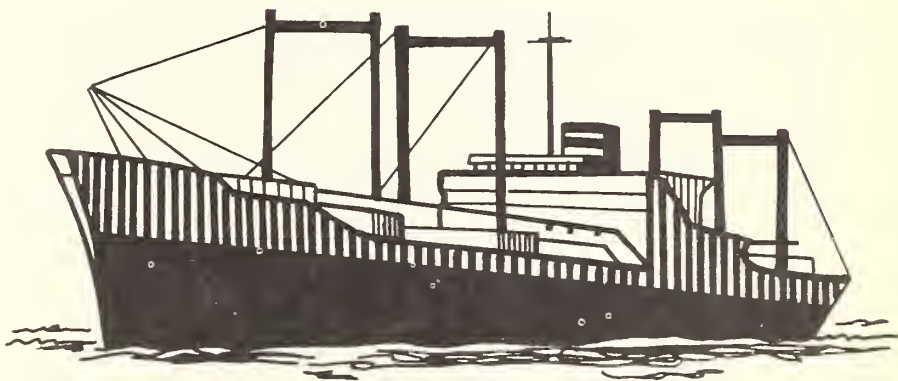
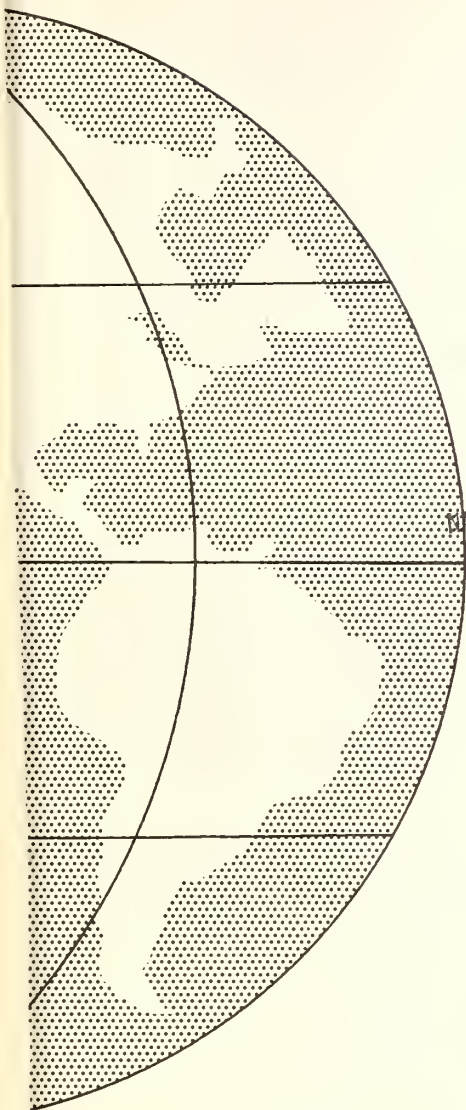
JUNE 1963

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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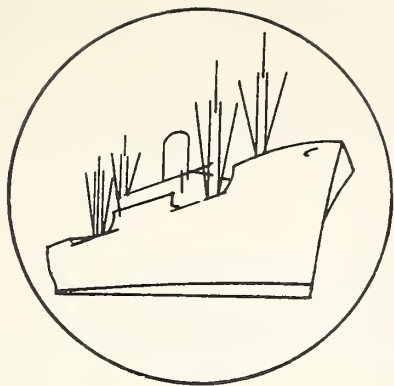
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The New Cover

This issue has a new cover so that easier distinction can be made between these monthly publications and the annual statistical supplements.

Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Development and Trade Analysis Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

Because domestic prices for some agricultural commodities sometimes are higher than prices of foreign competing commodities, the United States has for several years provided export payment assistance for sales outside of Government programs (commercial sales for dollars) and for sales under Government-financed export programs. Payment-in-kind programs for wheat were started in the fall of 1956; for feed grains (including rye), rice and cotton during 1958; and for nonfat dry milk in 1962. Export payments on wheat flour have been made in cash because such payments are more easily administered for this commodity. A payment-in-cash program, limited to stocks of tobacco pledged to CCC from 1956 and earlier crops, was begun in 1962. USDA has conducted a payment-in-cash program for exports of cotton products since 1956.

Export payment rates are designed to reflect the amounts necessary to make export prices of U.S. commodities competitive with foreign-produced commodities in foreign markets. Rates are kept under constant review so that they do not exceed the gap between higher domestic prices and lower foreign prices.

In fiscal year 1961-62 exports outside Government programs (commercial sales for dollars) amounted to \$3,491 million -- 68 percent of total agricultural exports of \$5,141 million. Dollar exports that received export payment assistance totaled \$1,056 million (21 percent of the export total); dollar exports that received no export payment assistance amounted to \$2,435 million (47 percent).

Exports under Government-financed programs during 1961-62 amounted to \$1,650 million (32 percent). Government program shipments assisted by export payments were \$987 million (19 percent), program shipments not receiving export payments totaled \$319 million (6 percent), and program shipments moving as donations totaled \$344 million (7 percent).

Exports of two major surplus commodities, wheat (including flour) and cotton, were assisted in the amount of \$1,749 million. This was 86 percent of the \$2,043 million of agricultural exports receiving export payment assistance. Because U.S. feed grains were more competitive in world markets in 1961-62 than in 1960-61, less than one-fifth of the exports received export payments during the year. All exports of rice, except donations, benefited from export

payment assistance. Cash payments were made on about 5 million of the 520 million pounds of tobacco exported in 1961-62.

Payments on 1961-62 exports are estimated at \$668 million. Payments on wheat (including flour) and cotton totaled \$572 million.

* * * * *

Agricultural exports for July-April of 1962-63 were only 1 percent below a year earlier. Shipments of farm products in July-April totaled \$4,164 million compared with \$4,197 million last year. Dominant features of this year's exports have been smaller shipments of cotton, wheat, tobacco, and tallow, and larger exports of feed grains, soybeans, cottonseed oil, vegetables, and rice. Export gains since the longshoremen's strike ended have more than offset losses during the strike (late December through late January). Exports under Government-financed programs also have surged upward in recent months, affecting particularly wheat and flour, rice, vegetable oil, and dairy products -- and to a lesser degree cotton.

* * * * *

Japan remained the leading foreign agricultural outlet, accounting for exports valued at \$377 million in July-March this year compared with \$374 million a year earlier. Including intransit commodities, Canada ranked second, the United Kingdom third. After making adjustments for intransit shipments, the United Kingdom ranked second, Canada third. Intransit shipments to Canada consisted of grains and soybeans exported for storage and eventual use to finish loading ships passing through the St. Lawrence Seaway en route to foreign ports.

* * * * *

Agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) declined 7 percent following the imposition on July 30, 1962, of the Common Agricultural Policy system of variable import levies. August-March exports to the EEC of \$759 million in 1962-63 compared with \$818 million a year earlier. Commodities subject to the variable-levy system were down 17 percent; export declines were in wheat (including flour), poultry meat, and eggs. Exports of feed grains advanced 18 percent, reflecting poor corn crops in France and Italy, trade liberalization by Italy, and reduced supplies available for export from other major producers. Exports of commodities not subject to the variable levy system declined 1 percent from a year earlier.

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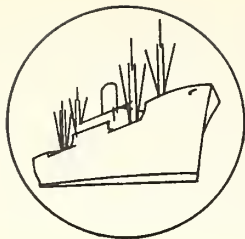
U.S. agricultural exports of \$5,031 million in calendar 1962 exceeded agricultural imports of \$3,876 million by more than \$1 billion. Among the imports, supplementary (partially competitive) commodities accounted for \$2,134 million and complementary (noncompetitive) commodities for \$1,741 million. Agricultural exports for dollars (outside Government-financed programs) exceeded supplementary agricultural imports by \$1.4 billion.

For most supplementary agricultural commodities, the United States is a net exporter, especially for such items as grains, oilseeds and products, animal by-products, tobacco, cotton, fruits, and vegetables. But the United States is a net importer of certain animal products, especially boneless beef used in making hamburgers, frankfurters, and luncheon meats. In recent years there has been a substantial increase in U.S. demand for low-quality beef, and domestic supplies have not been adequate. The United States also is a net importer of supplementary commodities like cheese, apparel wool, and certain fruits.

This nation also is a net importer of complementary items including coffee, tea, cocoa beans, carpet wool, silk, crude natural rubber, bananas, and certain hard fibers.

* * * * *

Agricultural imports amounting to \$2,948 million in July-March 1962-63 were 4 percent larger than a year earlier (\$2,826 million). The rise was concentrated in animals and animal products and cane sugar. Cane sugar imports increased since December 1962 because of greater domestic distribution. Imports of apparel wool were larger in July-March 1962-63 than a year earlier because of increased mill activity.



SPECIAL in this issue

EXPORT PAYMENT ASSISTANCE TO U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

by

Eleanor N. DeBlois and Robert L. Tontz ^{1/}

U.S. domestic prices for some agricultural commodities sometimes are higher than prices of foreign competing commodities. In such instances the U.S. Government may provide export payment assistance for sales outside of Government programs (commercial sales for dollars) and sales under Government-financed export programs.

This article discusses various forms of export payment assistance including payments in cash, payments in kind, and export-payment equivalents (CCC export dispositions below domestic market prices); it enumerates the conditions of eligibility for export payment assistance; and it analyzes by commodity the magnitude of export payment assistance to dollar sales and exports under Government-financed export programs for the year ending June 30, 1962.

The United States is the world's leading exporter of farm products, supplying one-fifth of the farm commodities entering world trade. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, U.S. agricultural exports reached a high of \$5.1 billion. Sales for dollars, the traditional and most effective way to sell agricultural products abroad, accounted for nearly 70 percent (\$3.5 billion) of total agricultural exports. The special export programs authorized under Public Law 480 (the Trade Development and Assistance Act) and Public Law 87-195 (the Act for International Development that superseded the Mutual Security Act) accounted for slightly over 30 percent (\$1.6 billion) of agricultural exports. These programs have made it possible to channel substantial quantities of U.S. food and fiber to needy peoples abroad, particularly in the under-developed countries. Included in the programs are foreign currency sales, donations, barter, and long-term supply and dollar credit sales.

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To maintain its position as number one exporter of agricultural products, the United States must make its commodities competitive on the world market, meeting specific standards of quality, convenience, reliability, suitability, and price. Of the many factors affecting world trade, competitive pricing ranks among the most important.

Forms of Export Payment Assistance

U.S. farm policy provides for the maintenance of domestic prices of certain farm products at levels that are at times higher than world prices. It also enables the United States to meet price competition in foreign markets by providing export assistance in the form of payments to exporters or by selling Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices. Meeting price competition on the world market is essential not only for commodities sold for dollars, but also for commodities shipped abroad under Government-financed programs.

Until inauguration of payment-in-kind programs, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) sold the bulk of its commodities for export at competitive bid or announced export prices, which at times were below domestic market prices.

In 1956 and 1958 the CCC developed payment-in-kind export programs under authority of its Charter Act. Payment-in-kind programs were started for wheat in the fall of 1956; for feed grains (including rye), rice, and cotton during 1958; and for nonfat dry milk in 1962.

Under these programs, certificates at the applicable export payment rates, redeemable in commodities from CCC stocks, are issued to U.S. exporters upon proof of export of commodities from private stocks. Exporters thus move commodities into export from commercial rather than from Government-owned stocks. Under the cotton payment-in-kind program, cotton to be exported is drawn from commercial stocks. Such cotton may have been previously purchased from CCC. In fiscal year 1962, most exports of cotton were drawn from commercial stocks.

Export payments on wheat flour are made in cash because of greater ease in administering a cash export program for this commodity. A payment-in-cash program, limited to stocks of tobacco pledged to CCC from 1956 and earlier crops, was begun in 1962. USDA has conducted a payment-in-cash program for exports of cotton products since 1956.

Export payment rates are designed to reflect the amounts necessary to make export prices of U.S. commodities competitive with foreign-produced commodities in foreign markets. Rates are kept under constant review so they do not exceed the gap between higher domestic prices and lower foreign prices.

Grains, delivered for export from CCC stocks in redemption of payment-in-kind certificates based on domestic export prices, must be exported within specified time periods, and applicable payment-in-kind certificates may be earned on such exports. Provisions for redeeming payment-in-kind certificates for cotton are described in the section "Export programs for cotton." Dairy products, delivered from CCC stocks in redemption of payment-in-kind certificates at the CCC export price for such products, must be exported within a specified time, and are not eligible for further export payments.

The term "export payments" in this report means payments in cash, in kind, or sales from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices.

Recent developments in export programs

Payment-in-kind export programs are most effective when commercial stocks are sufficient to supply export needs. If the quality or quantity of commercial stocks is not sufficient, CCC stocks may be needed. Such a situation has been developing in cotton. As a result, CCC stocks were made available this spring for export after July 1, 1963, to assure the availability of supplies for export.

Presumably, large quantities of feed grains purchased from CCC against certificates issued under the 1961 and 1962 feed grain programs have been exported -- particularly corn and grain sorghums. These feed grain programs were intended to reduce production. When substantial quantities of 1961- and 1962-crop corn and grain sorghums were put under support by program participants, CCC stocks moved into market channels under certificate sale to fill the gap between supplies and domestic and export needs. CCC stocks currently are being made available for export.

Export programs for wheat and flour: IWA and non-IWA 2/

A new International Wheat Agreement (IWA) with a term of three years began August 1, 1962 -- the fifth in a series of multilateral, contract-type agreements. The first became effective August 1, 1949, for a 4-year period. Renewals, with modifications, were made on a 3-year basis in 1953, 1956, and 1959. The United States has been a party to all five agreements.

IWA objectives are to assure supplies of wheat and wheat flour to importing countries and markets to exporting countries at equitable and stable prices; to promote the freest possible flow as well as expansion of international trade in these products; to work toward overcoming the serious handicaps caused by burdensome surpluses and critical shortages; to encourage the use and consumption of wheat and wheat flour generally, and in particular in developing countries; and in general to further international cooperation in connection with world wheat problems.

The essential elements of the new IWA agreement -- of the same character as those in the 1959 agreement -- are:

1. An agreed maximum-minimum price range for trade within the agreement. The basic maximum-minimum prices in the 1962 agreement are \$2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ and \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel, respectively, compared with \$1.90 and \$1.50 in the 1959 agreement. All prices are on a gold basis and are in terms of a basic grade and basing point, namely No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat in bulk in store Fort William/Port

2/ Summary of International Wheat Agreement from New International Wheat Agreement Negotiated, published by the Grain Division of the Foreign Agricultural Service in collaboration with the Commercial Export Branch of the Grain Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, GRAIN, FG 6-62, April 1962.

Arthur. Equivalent prices for other points of origin and other types of wheat in the world market take into account current rates of exchange, prevailing transportation differentials, and differences in quality.

2. An obligation on the part of each member importing country to purchase from member exporting countries when prices are within the price range, not less than a percentage specified for each country, individually, of its annual total commercial purchases from all sources.

3. An undertaking on the part of member exporting countries in association with one another to make wheat available within the price range so as to enable importing countries to discharge their percentage obligations with respect to commercial purchases; and an obligation on the part of exporting countries, in the event prices go to the maximum, to furnish importing countries at the maximum price with quantities of wheat equal to their average commercial purchases on a historical basis. Thereafter, prices may exceed the maximum.

4. Provision for an annual review of the world wheat situation by the International Wheat Council to be carried out in the light of information obtainable in relation to national production, stocks, prices and trade, including disposal of excess wheat supplies and special transactions, consumption, and other relevant matters.

IWA operations do not involve any Government intervention other than implied in the broad obligations of importers and exporters. These having been taken into account in the policies of member governments, trade between individual buyers and sellers proceeds unhandicapped by restrictions or special procedures.

Export payments in cash were made continuously on wheat and flour under the IWA from 1949 until the fall of 1956. In December 1953, CCC began to offer wheat from price-support stocks for export sales through commercial channels at less than domestic market prices. Prior to that time exports under Government programs were made at less than domestic market prices.

In the fall of 1956 the payment-in-kind program for wheat was inaugurated for both sales registered under the IWA and non-IWA-agreement sales. Export payments in cash continued to be made on wheat flour and were extended in 1956 to sales not registered under the IWA.

Export payments rates are announced daily for wheat and flour. Certificates earned on the exportation of wheat may be redeemed only in wheat.

Payment-in-kind programs for feed grains (including rye) and rice

The payment-in-kind program for corn was inaugurated on May 12, 1958; for barley, oats, grain sorghums, and rye, on July 1, 1958; and for rice on December 15, 1958. Prior to the payment-in-kind programs for these commodities, CCC at times offered feed grains for export from price support stocks at less than domestic market prices.

Under the feed grain payment-in-kind program, exporters submit daily bids to the CCC. If a bid is accepted, the exporter is required to export the grain within a specified period. Export payments for rice are announced weekly.

Certificates earned on the exportation of feed grains may be redeemed in that grain or in other feed grains, while those for rice may be redeemed in rice or feed grains.

During the year ending June 30, 1962, and since that time, U.S. feed grain prices were much more competitive in world markets and required little or no export-payment assistance. No bids have been accepted for exports under the payment-in-kind program for corn or oats since July 1961; for barley since November 1961; for rye since March 1962; and for grain sorghums since June 1962. Most feed grains exported during fiscal year 1961-62 with the assistance of export payments were those on which bids were accepted before July 1961.

From the development of the payment-in-kind program for feed grains until April 17, 1963, the CCC sold feed grains for export from its inventories in redemption of payment-in-kind certificates, for exports under the barter and the CCC credit sales programs, and in unusual circumstances as determined by the Corporation. Since that date, CCC has made cash sales for export of small quantities of feed grains from its inventories.

Export programs for cotton

Under the payment-in-kind program for cotton, begun in May 1958, cotton to be exported is drawn from commercial stocks. Such cotton may have been previously purchased from CCC. However, in fiscal year 1962 exports were drawn principally from commercial stocks at market prices substantially less than the minimum sales price at which CCC offered cotton for unrestricted use.

Under the cotton payment-in-kind program, the payment rate is announced in advance of the August-July cotton marketing year and is subject to change without prior notice. In the past the rate has not been changed during a marketing year program.

Prior to the 1961-62 cotton marketing year, payment-in-kind certificates were redeemable only in cotton from CCC stocks. On April 15, 1961, USDA announced that for the 1961-62 marketing year cotton payment-in-kind certificates would be redeemable by CCC at face value (1) in payment for upland cotton purchased for unrestricted use under CCC sales announcements providing for acceptance of such certificates, (2) in repayment of 1961-crop upland cotton loans which are outstanding under the CCC cotton loan program, or (3) for cash under certain conditions. USDA also announced at that time that under certain conditions cotton payment-in-kind certificates issued under the 1960-61 cotton export payment program would be redeemable by CCC in cash at face value.

For three marketing years prior to the payment-in-kind program for cotton and during the first year of its operation, CCC offered upland cotton in its inventory for export sale at reduced prices. The CCC cotton export sales program was begun during the 1955-56 August-July marketing year when the Corporation sold 1 million bales of the shorter lengths of upland cotton for

export at reduced prices. This program was continued during the 1956-57, 1957-58, and 1958-59 marketing years and extended during these years to all qualities of upland cotton in CCC stocks. On March 29, 1963, the Department announced a similar export sales program effective during the 1963-64 marketing year.

Cotton-products (textiles) export program

In addition to the export programs for raw cotton, USDA also conducts a cotton-products export program covering cotton textiles, cotton yarns, and spinnable cotton waste. This program was begun in 1956 to offset the cotton price disadvantage under which U.S. exporters of cotton products were operating as compared with foreign manufacturers. Equalization payments under the program generally reflect the difference between the domestic market price and the export price for cotton. Payments are based on the average amount of raw cotton required to manufacture the product that is exported, and are made in cash to the exporter of the product. From August 1, 1956, through June 30, 1962, equalization payments of about \$90.6 million had been made on about 1.2 billion pounds of cotton products exported under the program. Exports under this program are not shown in the statistical analysis of export payments on agricultural commodities as cotton products are not included with agricultural commodities in official U.S. trade statistics.

Export programs for nonfat dry milk

An export payment program for nonfat dry milk was announced on March 6, 1962, and became effective June 27, 1962. Certificates under this program were first issued in fiscal year 1962-63. Under the program exporters are able to export their own products and receive from CCC negotiable certificates which may be redeemed for purchases of CCC wheat, rice, feed grains, and dairy products when available. The payment rate is announced in advance for two-week periods. Under the program exporters are able to export specially processed milk in their own containers using their own brand names. In addition to sales of this commodity from CCC stocks for redemption of certificates under the payment-in-kind program, the CCC sells nonfat dry milk from its inventories at less than domestic market prices.

Export payment-in-cash program for leaf tobacco

An export payment program for leaf tobacco was begun on February 16, 1962. This program is designed to aid tobacco growers by encouraging the exportation of stocks of tobacco pledged to CCC from 1956 and earlier crop years and to assist in the development of new markets for U.S. leaf tobacco. The United States has been the principal source of leaf tobacco in foreign markets, supplying almost two-fifths of the world's tobacco exports in 1950-54, but dropping to about three-tenths in 1962.

Until February 11, 1963, the export payment rate on all types of tobacco under this program was 20 percent of the cooperative association's grade sales price immediately preceding authorization of the program. For purchases made on or after February 11, 1963, the export payment rate on flue-cured tobacco has been 20 percent of the cooperative association's grade sales price on that

date. Prior purchases remained at the original rate. Applications may be filed for participation in this program through November 30, 1963, and all shipments must be made by March 30, 1964.

Payments are made from funds authorized under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (P.L. 74-320). This section authorizes the use of an amount equal to 30 percent of customs receipts to encourage increased use of surplus commodities in domestic and foreign outlets.

Exports Outside and Under Government Programs
Eligible for Export Payment Assistance

Exports outside of Government programs, or commercial exports as defined here, include agricultural exports under credits extended by the Export-Import Bank and by CCC under its credit sales program, and other commercial exports. When export payment programs are in effect for a commodity, in general, all commercial exports from free market stocks, as well as upland cotton purchased from CCC stocks, are eligible for export payments. Sales from CCC stocks under the credit sales program except for cotton and nonfat dry milk, are made at domestic market prices less a differential equivalent to the amount of the export payment in effect for the commodity at the time of sale.

Export credit sales regulations for cotton provide that the minimum sales price for each quality of cotton shall be the higher of (a) or (b) below, less an amount equal to the payment-in-kind cotton export payment rate in effect on the date of the acceptance of the offer:

- (a) The market price for such quality of cotton as determined by CCC;
- (b) 105 percent of support price plus carrying charges.

As previously stated, in addition to the payment-in-kind program for nonfat dry milk, the Department sells this commodity from CCC stocks at less than domestic market price. Any sales of nonfat dry milk under the CCC credit sales program are made at the announced export price in effect at the time of sale.

Exports under credits extended by the Export-Import Bank are handled through private channels and receive applicable export payments in the same manner as other commercial exports. Commercial sales for dollars may come from Government-owned stocks at less-than-domestic-market prices whenever CCC is offering commodities for export sale on this basis.

Exports under Government-financed programs eligible for export payments in cash or in kind generally include sales for foreign currency under Title I of P.L. 480 and long-term credit sales under Title IV. Exports under the Mutual Security Act and the Act for International Development (AID) of September 4, 1961, (P.L. 87-195), administered by the Agency for International Development (AID), also are generally eligible for export payments. Commodities from CCC stocks for export under the barter program are sold to barter contractors at the domestic market price less a differential equivalent to the amount of the export payment in cash or in kind in effect for the commodity at the time of sale. Under certain conditions, exports of wheat and flour under the barter program may be registered under the IWA.

Commodities offered for export sale from CCC stocks may be exported under Title I, under the barter program authorized by Title III of P.L. 480 and other legislation, and under Title IV of P.L. 480, as well as under AID programs.

Foreign donations under Titles II and III of P.L. 480 are shown separately as donations in statistical summaries in the article.

Magnitude of Export Payment Assistance, 1961-62

The estimated value of exports assisted by export payments for all commodities except tobacco, is based on financial and sales records maintained in the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) and in the Office of the General Sales Manager of the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of USDA.

The estimate of tobacco exports assisted by export payments and the average export payment for tobacco are derived from sales records maintained in USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), which administers the tobacco export payment program.

These data were adapted to an export basis by studying each commodity in relation to reports of exports eligible for export payments under each category.

Export payment rates per unit for commodities exported under the payment-in-kind programs for grains were derived from fiscal records. Payment rates for feed grains agreed closely with unit values derived from records of grain bid acceptances. The export payment rate for cotton is that announced prior to the beginning of the cotton marketing year.

Sales records supplied estimates of dairy products, dry edible beans, and peanuts exported from CCC stocks at less-than-domestic market prices; differentials between domestic market prices and CCC sales prices were determined by ASCS commodity specialists.

Because exports under the barter and CCC credit sales programs receive differentials equivalent to export payments, it was assumed in this study that such exports benefited from export payments in the same proportion as those eligible for payments in cash or in kind.

In fiscal year 1961-62, exports outside of Government programs (commercial sales for dollars) amounted to \$3,491 million, 68 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports of \$5,141 million. Dollar exports receiving export payment assistance amounted to \$1,056 million (21 percent of the export total); those receiving no export payment assistance amounted to \$2,435 million, or 47 percent (table 1).

Exports under Government-financed programs during the same period amounted to \$1,650 million, 32 percent of total exports. Of this amount, \$987 million (19 percent of total exports) were assisted by export payments; \$319 million, 6 percent, did not receive export payments; and \$344 million, 7 percent, consisted of donations.

Although a number of U.S. farm commodities benefited from export payment assistance in the year ending June 30, 1962, two major surplus commodities -- wheat (including flour) and cotton -- were the principal commodities assisted (figures 1 and 2). Exports of these two commodities assisted by export payments totaled \$1,749 million and made up 86 percent of the \$2,043 million of exports receiving export payment assistance.

All exports of wheat, except donations and nearly 8 million bushels of durum wheat (which were not eligible for export payments in kind), and all exports of cotton, except donations and exports of extra-long staple (or American Egyptian), received export payments or payment equivalents.

Nearly 70 percent of U.S. exports of wheat and flour were under specified Government-financed programs in fiscal year 1961-62. India was the leading country of destination, with over 90 percent of its wheat purchases made under Government programs. Other leading purchasers of U.S. wheat, largely under Government programs, were Egypt, Brazil, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Pakistan. Exports of wheat and flour to Japan, Spain, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Italy were wholly or largely for dollars.

In contrast, over three-fourths of U.S. exports of cotton were commercial sales for dollars in fiscal year 1961-62. Major foreign markets included the more industrialized countries. Japan accounted for over one-fifth of U.S. cotton exports in 1961-62; all these purchases were for dollars except for a small amount under a Title I triangular arrangement. Other leading dollar outlets for U.S. cotton were Canada and West European countries including France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Belgium-Luxembourg, as well as Hong Kong in Asia. The Republic of Korea, Spain, India, the Philippines, and Taiwan were the principal markets for U.S. cotton under Government-financed programs.

U.S. feed grains were more competitive in world markets in 1961-62 than in 1960-61 and required little export payment assistance. Less than one-fifth of U.S. feed grain exports received export payments during the year. Based on ASCS Fiscal Division records of payment-in-kind certificates issued during the fiscal year the following percentages of feed grain and rye exports eligible to receive export payments received such assistance during the year: Corn, 5 percent; oats, 10 percent; rye, 16 percent; barley, 39 percent; and grain sorghums, 85 percent.

All exports of rice other than donations benefited from export-payment assistance during the year. After August 18, 1961, exports of rice to Canada were eligible to receive export payments.

About 5 million of the 520 million pounds of tobacco exported in 1961-62 were assisted by export payments in cash.

Sales records indicate that all exports of nonfat dry milk except donations; all exports of butter; over one-third of butter oil exports; about one-fifth of cheese exports; and about 3 percent of exports of dry edible beans were from CCC stocks at less than domestic market prices. All but about 1 million of the 26 million pounds of peanuts exported were from CCC inventories at less than the domestic market price of peanuts for edible purposes.

Cotton and Grains Accounted for Nearly All Commercial Dollar Exports with Export Payments in 1961-62

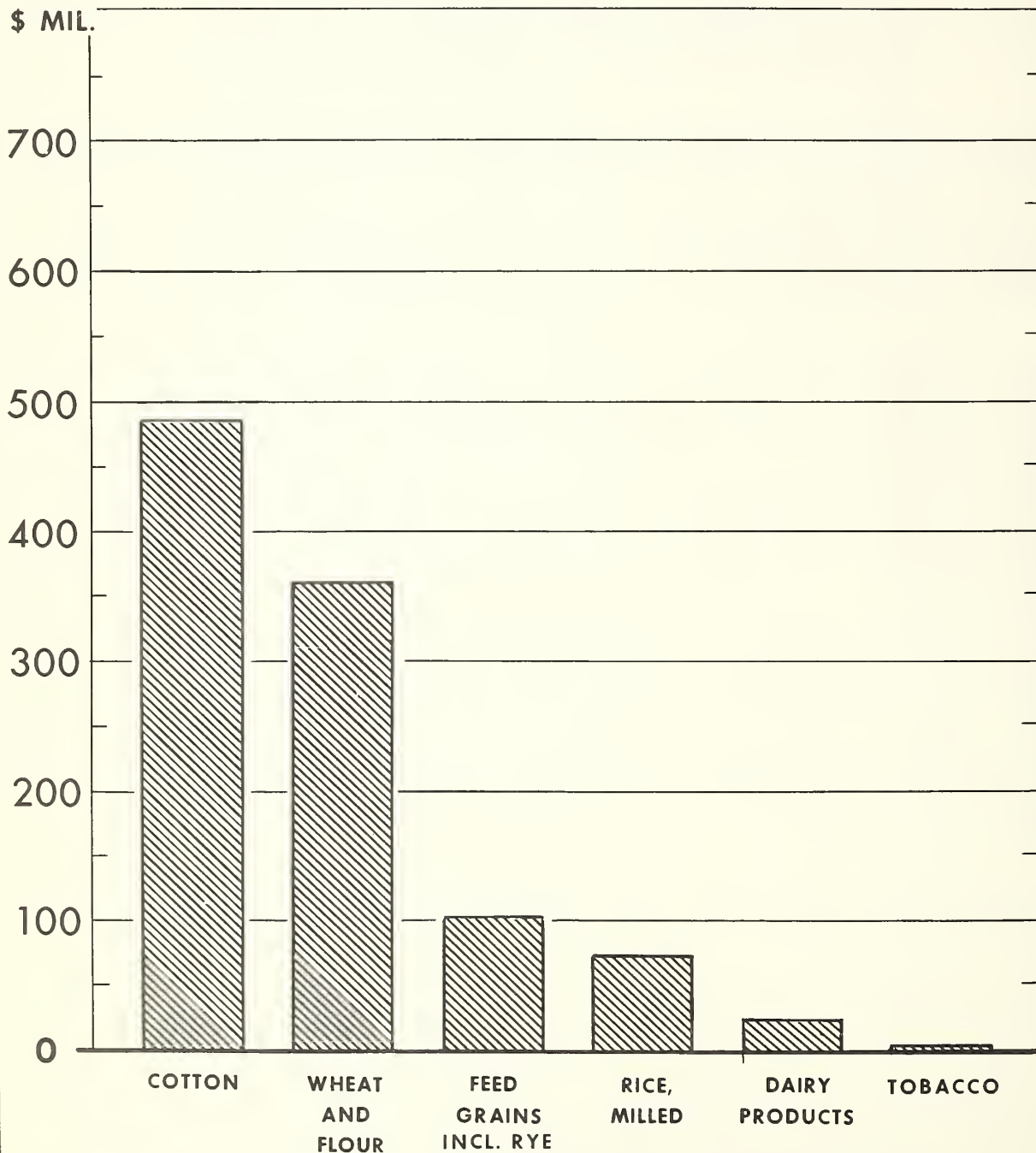
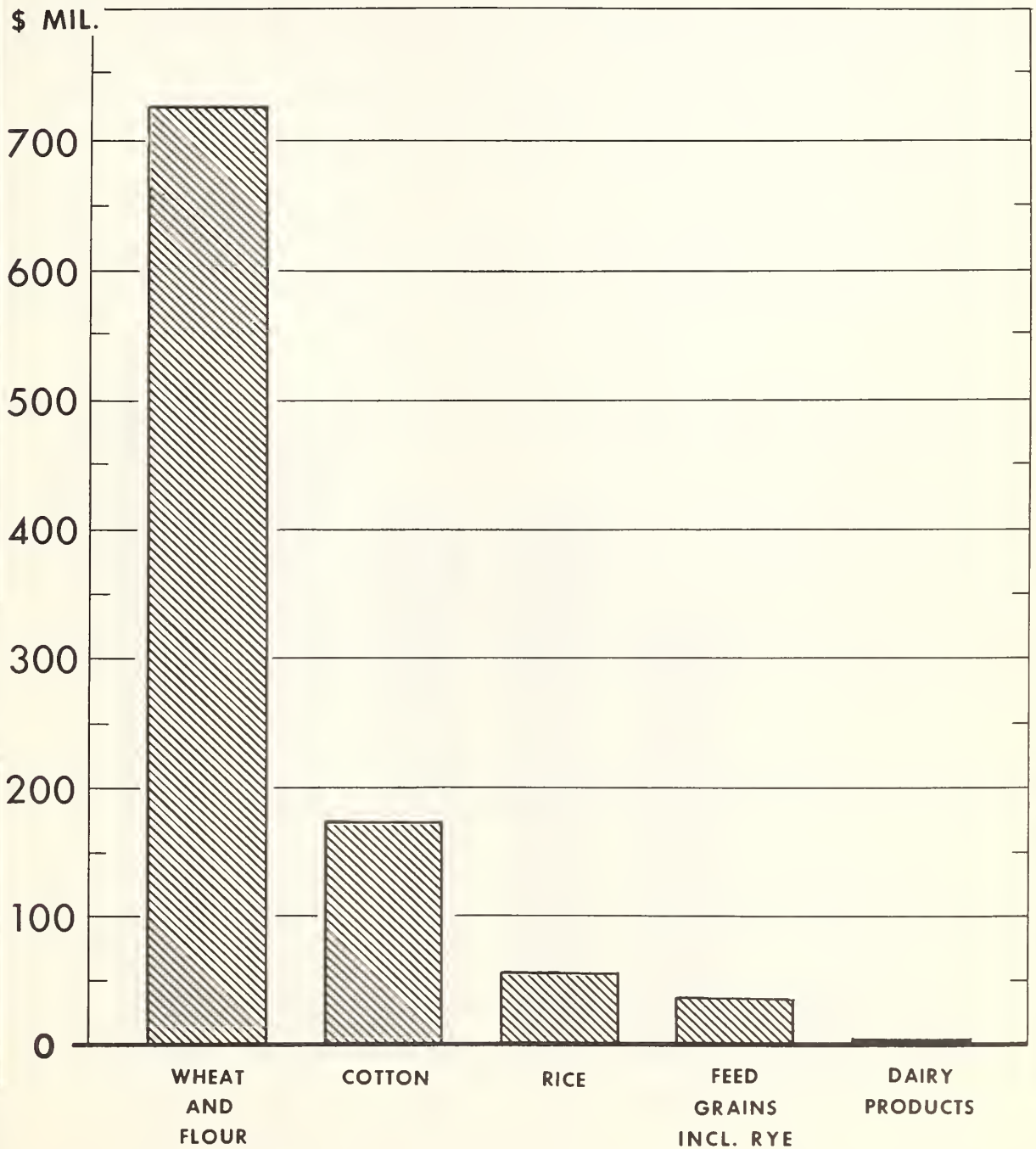


FIG. 1

Cotton and Grains Accounted for Nearly All Government Program Shipments with Export Payments in 1961-62



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Oilseeds and oilseed products, animals and animal products (except dairy), feed grains, fruits and vegetables, and tobacco were the principal commodities making up the \$2,754 million of agricultural exports which did not receive payments (figures 3 and 4). Donations of wheat and flour, feed grains, bulgur wheat, cornmeal, rice, cotton, vegetable oils, nonfat dry milk, and dry edible beans totaled \$344 million during the year (figure 4).

The estimated amount of export payments on exports during 1961-62 totaled \$667.5 million, based on fiscal and sales records. Export payments averaged \$0.56 per bushel for wheat and flour and \$42.50 per bale for cotton -- the two principal commodities on which export payments were made. Export payments were 13 percent of the value of total agricultural exports and 33 percent of the value of exports receiving export payments (table 2). As noted in table 1, export payments are not included in the value of exports.

Payments on wheat (including flour) and cotton totaled \$572.1 million and made up 86 percent of total export payments of \$667.5 million. Export payments on rice and nonfat dry milk were 8 and 4 percent, respectively, of the total. Payments on exports of feed grains were only 1.5 percent of all export payments.

Summary and Conclusions

The selling of agricultural commodities in the world market is a highly competitive business. About three-fourths of foreign agricultural products entering world trade compete directly with U.S. agricultural exports. The abundant production of U.S. farms enables the United States to offer a wide range of agricultural products on the world market. But domestic prices in some instances are higher than prices of competing foreign products, especially for certain price-supported commodities. Then the Government may assist both commercial sales for dollars and sales under Government-financed export programs (P.L. 480 and P.L. 87-195) by means of export payments in cash or in kind or by the sale of Government-owned stocks below domestic market prices. Since 1958, export payment assistance has consisted largely of payments in cash and in kind.

When an export payment program is in effect for an agricultural commodity, in general all exports of the commodity except donations are eligible for export payments (or differentials equivalent to export payments).

Export payment assistance was provided for \$2,043 million of the \$5,141 million of U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1961-62. Exports outside of Government programs (commercial sales for dollars) that benefited from export payment assistance equaled \$1,056 million, while exports under specified Government-financed programs which received this assistance totaled \$987 million. Total export payment assistance on U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1961-62 equaled \$667.5 million.

Oilseeds and Animal Products Led Commercial Exports For Dollars Without Export Payments in 1961-62

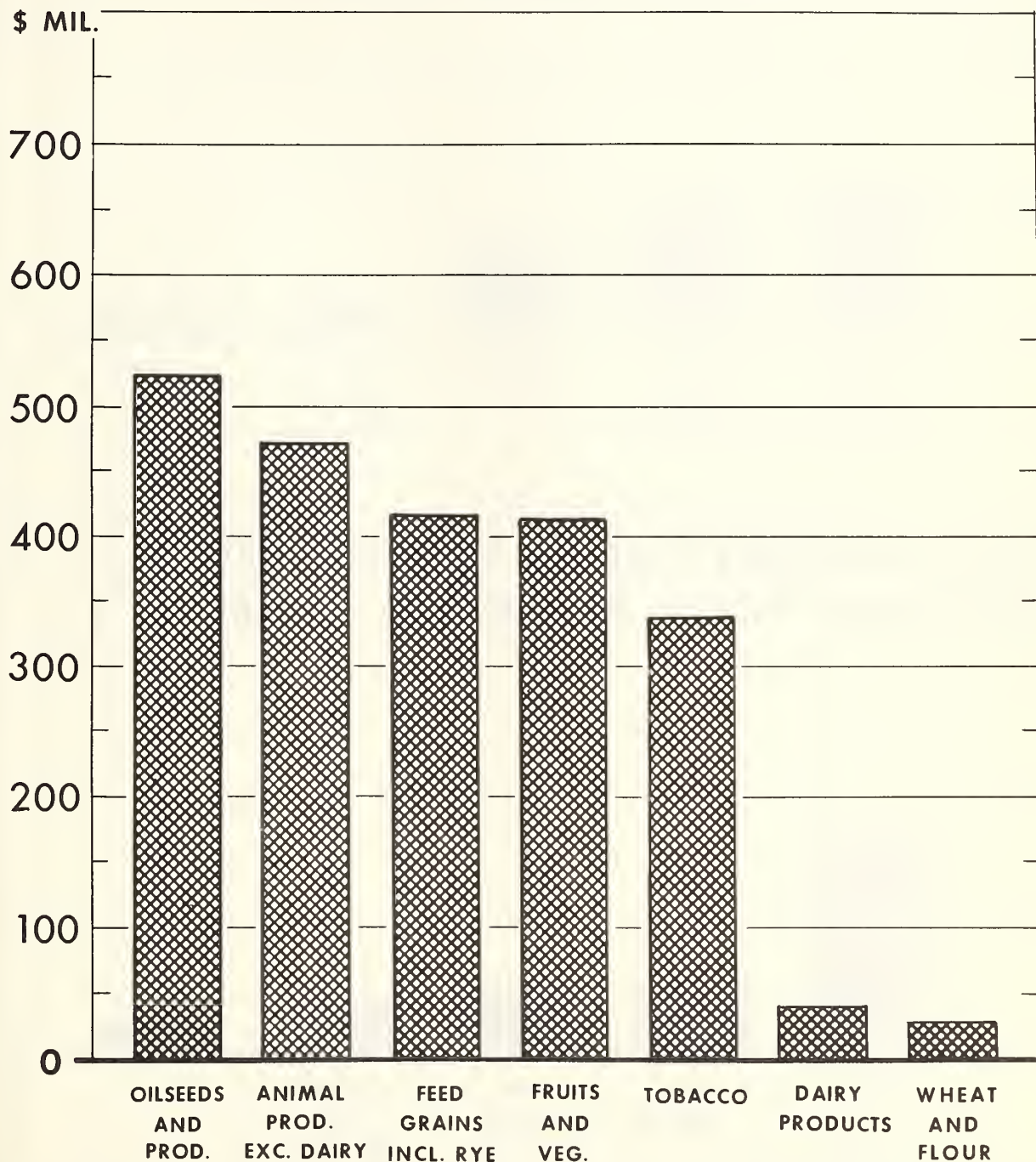
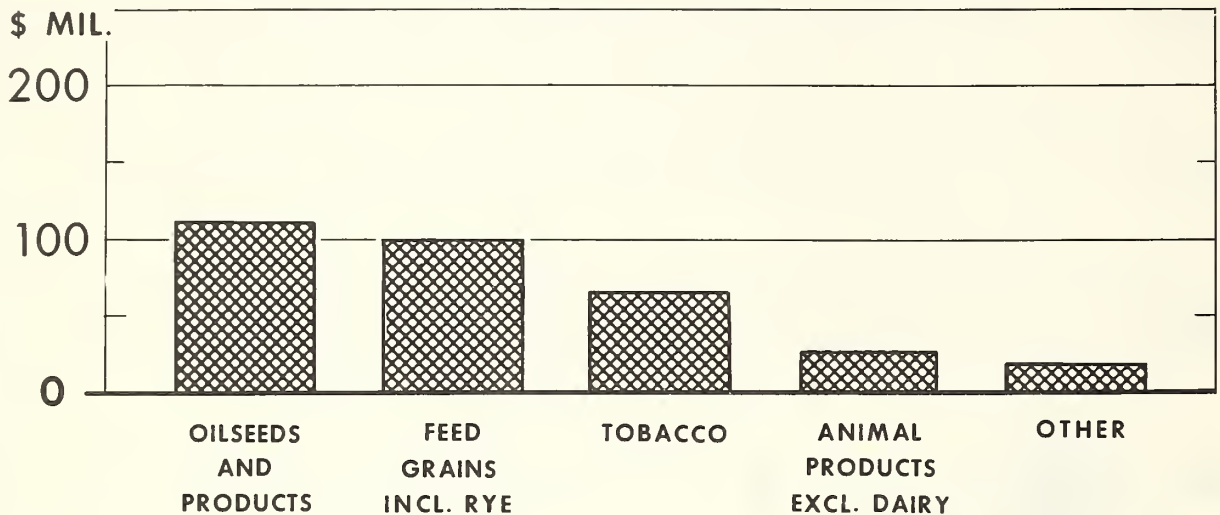


FIG. 3

Oilseeds and Products, Feed Grains, and Tobacco Dominated Government Program Shipments Without Export Payments in 1961-62



Grains and Dairy Products Comprised Bulk of Government Foreign Donations in 1961-62

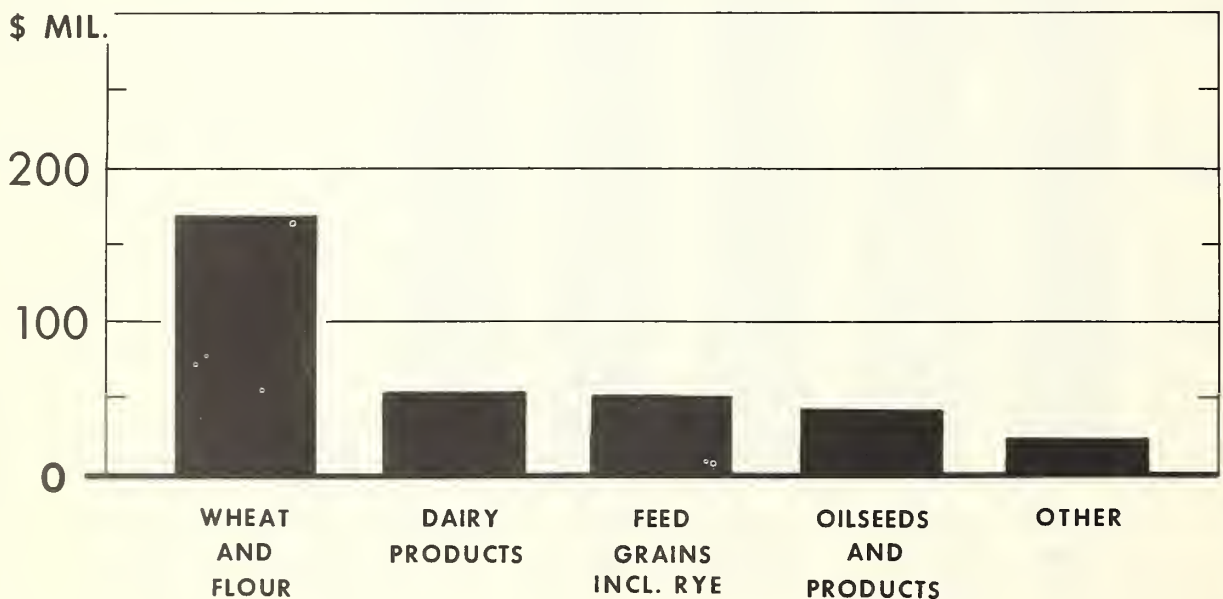


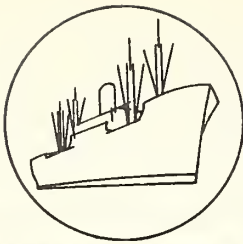
Table 2.--Export Payments on U.S. agricultural exports: Average per unit and total, year ending June 30, 1962

Commodity	Unit	Average per unit	Total
			<u>1/</u>
		<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>
Wheat and flour.....	Bu. :	0.56	369.9
Rye.....	Bu. :	.35	.4
Corn.....	Bu. :	.07	1.1
Grain sorghums.....	Bu. :	.05	3.4
Oats.....	Bu. :	.13	.2
Barley.....	Bu. :	.16	5.0
Rice.....	Cwt.:	2.78	56.4
Cotton.....	Bale:	<u>2/</u> 42.50	202.2
Tobacco.....	Lb. :	.125	.6
Milk, nonfat dry.....	Lb. :	.105	25.0
Cheese.....	Lb. :	.13	.2
Butter.....	Lb. :	.345	.7
Butteroil.....	Lb. :	.43	.7
Beans, dry edible.....	Cwt.:	.32	<u>3/</u>
Peanuts.....	Lb. :	.07	1.7
Total.....			667.5

1/ Includes estimated differential allowed on exports from CCC stocks under barter and CCC credit sales programs. Does not include cotton products equalization payments of \$18.1 million.

2/ \$.085 per lb. x 500 lb. export bale.

3/ Less than \$50,000.



Export Highlights

SUMMARY: JULY 1962 - APRIL 1963

Agricultural exports for the first 10 months of 1962-63 were only 1 percent below the level of a year earlier. Farm product shipments in July-April totaled \$4,164 million in 1962-63 compared with \$4,197 million in 1961-62. The export picture this year has been dominated by smaller exports of cotton, wheat, tobacco, tallow, and larger exports of feed grains, soybeans, cottonseed oil, vegetables, and rice. Exports under Government-financed programs have surged upward in recent months. Commodities mainly affected were wheat and flour, rice, vegetable oil, dairy products, and cotton to a lesser degree.

LEADING MARKETS: JULY 1962 - MARCH 1963

Japan remained the leading foreign agricultural outlet, accounting for \$377 million in July-March this year compared with \$374 million a year earlier. Including intransit commodities, Canada ranked second. Canada is the most important market for U.S. specialty products, especially fresh vegetables and fruits during the winter months. Canada is the leading market for citrus products. Exports to the United Kingdom, which ranked third, continued to decline. July-March 1962-63 exports to Britain totaled \$299 million compared with \$377 million a year earlier.

Of the 16 leading markets for U.S. farm products in July-March 1962-63, 9 showed declines -- Canada, United Kingdom, West Germany, Italy, UAR-Egypt, Brazil, Spain, France, and Yugoslavia. Increases occurred in shipments to Japan, the Netherlands, India, Belgium, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, and Denmark.

Intransit shipments to Canada consisted of grain and soybeans exported for storage and eventual use to finish loading ships passing through the St. Lawrence Seaway en route to foreign ports. When adjustments were made for these intransit shipments, Britain ranked second place and Canada third.

A substantial part of the decline in exports to the industrialized countries has resulted from smaller exports of cotton. They declined by nearly one-fourth in the July-March period this year compared with last, reflecting larger output in other producing countries and less consumption in the industrialized countries. In addition, exports of wheat to Western Europe were down substantially this year because of improved harvests there. Offsetting these declines somewhat was the substantial increase in exports of feed grains, soybeans, and vegetable oils. The feed grains and beans were needed mainly to furnish feed for the expanding livestock industry in Western

Table 3.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-April 1961-62 and 1962-63

Commodity	July-April		Change
	1961-62	1962-63	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products <u>1/</u>	105	125	+19
Fats, oils, and greases.....	141	114	-19
Hides and skins.....	69	68	- 1
Meats and meat products.....	65	70	+ 8
Poultry products.....	75	57	-24
Other.....	51	54	+ 6
Total animals, etc. <u>1/</u>	506	488	- 4
Cotton, excluding linters.....	555	416	-25
Fruits and preparations.....	238	232	- 3
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products....	537	593	+10
Rice, milled.....	104	140	+35
Wheat and flour.....	1,061	913	-14
Other.....	47	64	+36
Total grains, etc.	1,749	1,710	- 2
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils <u>2/</u>	116	146	+26
Soybeans.....	311	368	+18
Other.....	82	133	+62
Total oilseeds, etc. <u>2/</u>	509	647	+27
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	355	327	- 8
Vegetables and preparations.....	103	132	+28
Other.....	182	212	+16
Total exports.....	4,197	4,164	- 1

1/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations of butter and ghee, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

2/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

Europe and Japan. Newly developing countries such as India, Pakistan, and Brazil have increased takings of agricultural products under Government-financed programs. These increases resulted mainly from enlarged import needs due to less favorable crops -- especially grain -- than in the previous year.

Exports to the European Economic Community: August 1962 - March 1963

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) declined 7 percent following the imposition of the Common Agricultural Policy system of variable levies on July 30, 1962.

Table 4.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value to leading countries, July-March
1961-62 and 1962-63

Country	1961-62	1962-63	Change
	--Million dollars--		Percent
Japan.....	374	377	+ 1
Canada 1/.....	351	345	- 2
United Kingdom.....	377	299	-21
West Germany.....	302	281	- 7
Netherlands.....	254	272	+ 7
India.....	184	262	+42
Italy.....	152	126	-17
Belgium.....	93	94	+ 1
UAR-Egypt.....	104	95	-10
Korea, Republic of.....	52	77	+48
Spain.....	90	82	-11
Pakistan.....	55	86	+56
Brazil.....	78	77	- 1
France.....	74	62	-16
Yugoslavia.....	80	67	-16
Denmark.....	41	53	+29
Other.....	1,129	1,010	-11
Total.....	3,790	3,665	- 3

1/ Includes commodities intransit through Canada for shipment to other countries.

Exports to the EEC totaled \$759 million in August-March 1962-63 compared with \$818 million a year earlier. Commodities subject to the variable-levy system were down 17 percent, with declines taking place in wheat, wheat flour, poultry meat, and eggs.

Exports of feed grains advanced 18 percent to \$193 million from \$163 million, reflecting poor corn crops in France and Italy, trade liberalization by Italy, and reduced supplies available for export from other major producers. The rapid expansion of the EEC livestock industry has also encouraged U.S. feed grain exports.

The 65 percent decline in wheat exports to \$33 million from \$94 million resulted mainly from the record level of wheat production in the EEC area. In 1961-62 Italy imported an unusually large quantity of wheat from the United States because of a poor crop.

The variable levy on wheat flour has nearly eliminated U.S. flour from the Netherlands market, hitherto an important dollar outlet. Exports of wheat flour in August-March 1962-63 were \$8 million, down 27 percent from \$11 million a year earlier. This year's shipments represented mainly P.L. 480 Title II flour for Italy's school lunch program.

Table 5.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Common Market: Value by commodity, August-March 1961-62 and 1962-63

Commodity	August- March 1961-62	August- March 1962-63	Change
	-- Thousand dollars --		Percent
<u>Variable-levy commodities</u>			
Feed grains.....	163,375	192,603	+18
Wheat.....	93,938	32,986	-65
Wheat flour 1/.....	10,970	7,955	-27
<u>Poultry and eggs:</u>			
Broilers and fryers.....	19,401	8,539	-56
Stewing chickens.....	6,070	2,310	-62
Turkeys.....	6,742	6,960	+3
Other fresh poultry.....	532	234	-56
Canned poultry.....	1,339	1,017	-24
Eggs.....	2,762	1,246	-55
Total poultry and eggs.....	36,846	20,306	-45
Total.....	305,129	253,850	-17
<u>Non-variable-levy commodities</u>			
Cotton.....	123,905	69,209	-44
Fruits and vegetables.....	53,707	67,769	+26
Lard and tallow.....	23,624	16,968	-28
Pork 2/.....	430	307	-29
Rice.....	12,095	7,238	-40
Soybeans.....	114,605	126,454	+10
Tobacco.....	67,695	61,448	-9
Vegetable oils, expressed.....	16,127	8,117	-50
Other.....	100,638	147,888	+47
Total.....	512,826	505,398	-1
Total EEC.....	817,955	759,248	-7

1/ Exports of wheat flour include \$6,409,000 in 1962-63 and \$7,558,000 in 1961-62 to Italy under Title II of P.L. 480 for Italy's school lunch program.

2/ Although pork is a variable-levy commodity, the imposition of the levy on pork variety meats -- the kind exported by the United States -- has been postponed.

Exports of poultry meat declined 44 percent, to \$19 million from \$34 million, because of the variable levy. Most of the decline occurred in exports to West Germany, the leading market for U.S. poultry meat.

Exports of commodities not subject to the variable-levy system declined 1 percent in August-March 1962-63 from a year earlier. Most of the decline was in cotton exports, reflecting a nearly 2-million bale production increase in the foreign free world and a decline in EEC consumption. In addition, EEC importers have been deferring purchases of U.S. cotton until after August 1, when a change is scheduled in the U.S. export program.

Other declines were in lard and tallow, pork variety meats, rice, tobacco, and vegetable oil. Although the variable levy includes pork, it has not yet been applied to pork variety meat. Exports of soybeans were up 10 percent, and fruits and vegetables 26 percent.

Exports Compared with Imports, Calendar Years 1961 and 1962

The United States is a net exporter of agricultural products. In calendar year 1962, the United States exported \$5,031 million of farm products, slightly above the 1961 level. Exports exceeded imports by over \$1 billion in 1962. Agricultural imports of \$3,876 million were slightly above 1961. Of the imports, supplementary (partially competitive) commodities accounted for \$2,134 million and complementary (noncompetitive) for \$1,741 million. Agricultural exports for dollars exceeded supplementary imports in 1962 by \$1.4 billion. Dollar sales exclude Government-financed programs, and supplementary imports consist mainly of commodities akin to those produced here.

For most supplementary commodities which are similar to domestic production, there is a two-way street in foreign agricultural trade. However, the United States is a net exporter of most such commodities. The United States is a substantial net exporter of items such as grains, oilseeds and products, animal by-products, tobacco, cotton, fruits, and vegetables. But the United States is a net importer of certain animal products, especially boneless beef for processing because of a consistently strong U.S. demand and limited output. For a combination of demand and supply reasons, the United States is also a net importer of commodities such as cheese, apparel wool, and certain fruits. In addition, the United States is a net importer of several commodities because of low-production costs by foreign producers.

The United States also is a net importer of complementary items. These do not compete directly with domestic produce and include coffee, tea, cocoa beans, carpet wool, silk, crude natural rubber, bananas, and certain hard fibers. The aggregate value of complementary items has been declining in recent years because of the unusually heavy production and carryover stocks of many complementary items produced in tropical areas, particularly coffee, cocoa beans, and crude natural rubber. At the same time, there has been substantial displacement of silk and rubber imports by man-made products such as nylon and synthetic rubber.

Table 6.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by commodity, calendar years 1961 and 1962

Commodity	1961			1962 1/		
	Exports	Imports	Net	Exports	Imports	Net
	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
SUPPLEMENTARY						
Animals, live, except poultry ..	15,759	105,324	-89,565	14,162	121,838	-107,676
Lard	46,687	2/	46,687	40,635	2/	40,635
Tallow, inedible	113,571	20	113,551	91,824	37	91,787
Hides and skins, raw	86,153	61,266	24,887	82,900	62,665	20,235
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen ..	6,462	193,246	-186,784	6,754	272,718	-265,964
Beef, canned, including corned ..	598	34,426	-33,828	815	28,501	-27,686
Pork, canned	1,203	86,166	-84,963	946	95,356	-94,410
Other meats, except poultry	57,432	57,401	31	53,173	68,596	-15,423
Poultry, eggs and egg products ..	93,790	1,676	92,114	96,285	1,503	94,782
Butter	388	391	-3	2,000	368	1,632
Cheese	4,616	35,599	-30,983	3,410	36,345	-32,935
Milk, condensed and evaporated ..	25,569	63	25,506	21,304	10	21,294
Milk, dry, whole and nonfat	37,128	219	36,909	38,702	135	38,567
Wool, unmd., excluding free	15,218	89,961	-74,743	11,227	120,177	-108,950
Cotton and linters, unmd.	884,120	34,861	849,259	537,219	29,814	507,405
Wheat grain	1,114,138	3/ 1,389	1,112,749	933,364	3/ 1,528	931,836
Wheat flour	114,537	194	114,343	125,109	154	124,955
Rice	106,204	713	105,491	153,283	1,185	152,098
Corn grain	363,491	2,260	361,231	526,824	2,510	524,314
Oilcake and oilcake meal	47,541	3,903	43,638	90,996	3,961	87,035
Other feed grains, feeds, etc. ..	4/ 186,574	5/ 42,861	143,713	4/ 308,498	5/ 26,511	281,987
Cilseeds	366,558	54,955	311,603	428,354	53,191	375,163
Vegetable oils, expressed	152,070	90,219	61,851	204,527	97,770	106,757
Tobacco, unmanufactured	390,898	114,213	276,685	373,390	101,200	272,190
Citrus fruits	63,499	1,157	62,342	57,710	1,474	56,236
Deciduous fruits, fresh	27,730	5,852	21,878	27,111	6,918	20,193
Dried fruits	40,892	4,972	35,920	47,097	4,677	42,420
Canned fruits and juices	106,781	28,231	78,550	120,924	27,132	93,792
Other fruits and preparations ..	32,875	47,525	-14,650	32,694	48,268	-15,574
Sugar	918	457,926	-457,008	528	509,344	-508,816
Food for relief or charity	160,392	---	---	198,627	---	---
COMPLEMENTARY						
Silk, raw	29	27,105	-27,076	16	26,810	-26,794
Wool, unmd., free in bond	---	107,759	---	---	89,225	---
Bananas	0	77,467	-77,467	0	77,432	-77,432
Cocoa or cacao beans	0	160,203	-160,203	93	131,407	-131,314
Coffee	23,294	964,125	-940,831	29,220	989,591	-960,371
Tea	735	54,329	-53,594	855	60,336	-59,481
Spices	2,304	35,302	-32,998	2,041	35,073	-33,032
Rubber, crude	0	216,450	-216,450	259	228,233	-227,974
Other agricultural 6/	333,750	491,223	-157,473	368,527	513,544	-145,017
Total agricultural	5,023,904	3,690,952	1,332,952	5,031,403	3,875,537	1,155,866
Total nonagricultural	15,604,629	10,666,369	4,938,260	16,254,081	12,366,699	3,887,382
Total all commodities	20,628,533	14,357,321	6,271,212	21,285,484	16,242,236	5,043,248

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ Excludes wheat unfit for human consumption.

4/ Includes barley, sorghums, oats, and other feeds and fodders.

5/ Includes barley, oats, wheat unfit for human consumption, and other feeds and fodders.

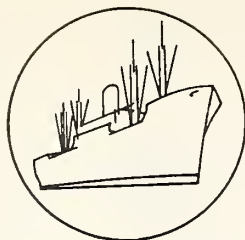
6/ Includes both supplementary and complementary commodities.

There are certain consumer preferences for imported products among some groups in the United States. Some consumers prefer foreign canned hams and speciality cheese imported mainly from Europe. These items generally compete with similar domestic products and sell for higher prices.

American farmers and ranchers import large numbers of stocker and feeder cattle from Canada and Mexico for finishing with relatively cheap U.S. grains. Imports of live animals have been over \$100 million for the last 2 years. In addition to U.S. demand, Canadian and Mexican farmers and ranchers have been forced because of drought conditions to sell large numbers of their young cattle to U.S. producers.

For many fruits and vegetables, the United States is a large importer only during the offseason for U.S. production. Substantial quantities come from Mexico and Central American countries to supplement U.S. production during the winter. They provide the American consumer with generally high-quality products the year around at reasonable prices.

Exports are valued FOB U.S. port, and imports are generally valued FOB foreign port. Thus, the actual value of imports to consumers is higher by the amount of freight, insurance, and other services involved in moving the products from abroad into the U.S. market. Exports include shipments under Government-financed programs (Public Laws 83-480 and 87-195).



Import Highlights

JULY 1962 - MARCH 1963

Agricultural imports in July-March 1962-63 totaled \$2,948 million compared with \$2,826 million for the same months a year earlier. The 4-percent rise in imports was concentrated in animals and animal products and cane sugar. Supplementary (partially competitive) items totaled \$1,651 million in July-March this year compared with \$1,532 million a year earlier, an 8 percent increase. Complementary (noncompetitive) imports of \$1,296 million were close to the \$1,294 million for the like period a year earlier.

Supplementary Imports

The rise in supplementary imports in July-March included mainly larger purchases of animals and animal products and cane sugar. The increase in animals and animal products was dominated by meats, apparel wool, and dutiable cattle. Larger sugar imports reflected increased domestic distribution since December 1962.

In recent years there has been a substantial increase in U.S. demand for beef from overseas suppliers. Domestic supplies have not been large enough to meet the needs of makers of meat products such as prepared hamburgers, frankfurters, and luncheon meats.

Increased mill activity has resulted in larger imports of apparel wool this July-March over the same period a year earlier. Imports of hides and skins were down 24 percent.

Fruits and nuts were other supplementary products imported in larger amounts. Little overall change occurred in imports of vegetables and oilseeds and products. There were declines in cotton, grains, and tobacco.

Imports of grains were smaller in July-March 1962-63 than last year's relatively high level which came about when substantial quantities of malting barley were imported to supplement the limited domestic supply of high-quality malting barley.

Complementary Imports

Imports of complementary agricultural commodities were unchanged from a year earlier. Increased imports of coffee, essential oils, and tea were offset by declines in cocoa beans, hard fibers, and bananas. Other complementary items showed little or no change.

Table 7 .--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity, July-March 1961-62 and 1962-63

Commodity	July-March		Change
	1961-62	1962-63	
	<u>--Million dollars--</u>		<u>Percent</u>
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live.....	97	101	+ 4
Dairy products.....	41	40	- 2
Hides and skins.....	51	39	-24
Meats and meat products.....	327	394	+20
Wool, apparel.....	82	96	+17
Other.....	30	31	+ 3
Total animals, etc.....	627	701	+12
Cotton, excluding linters.....	27	23	-15
Fruits and preparations.....	61	62	+ 2
Grains and preparations.....	42	29	-31
Nuts and preparations.....	46	49	+ 7
Oilseeds and products.....	119	120	+ 1
Sugar, cane.....	325	386	+19
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	83	72	-13
Vegetables and preparations.....	66	66	0
Other.....	136	143	+ 5
Total supplementary.....	1,532	1,651	+ 8
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas.....	56	55	- 2
Coffee.....	724	727	0
Cocoa beans.....	93	88	- 5
Rubber, crude, natural.....	176	177	+ 1
Tea.....	41	47	+15
Wool, carpet.....	75	74	- 1
Other.....	129	128	- 1
Total complementary.....	1,294	1,296	0
Total imports.....	2,826	2,948	+ 4

Table 8.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
March 1962 and 1963 and July-March 1961-62 and 1962-63

Commodity exported	Unit	March 1/		July-March 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
Animal, live:	No.	2	737	15	6,235
Cattle	No.	1,726	654	12,187	3,604
Fowl, live -	No.	102	54	1,361	727
Baby chicks	No.	102	54	1,361	727
Other live poultry	No.	2/	461	2/	3,648
Other	No.	---	---	---	---
Total animals, live	No.	---	1,906	---	14,486
Dairy products:					
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	169	142	3,128	2,623
Butter (except dehydrated)	Lb.	221	89	1,321	586
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	893	419	6,282	3,251
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk ..	Lb.	1,673	1,028	14,645	9,284
Milk -	Lb.	4,197	972	33,724	7,950
Condensed sweetened	Lb.	436	232	1,829	5,984
Dried whole	Lb.	4,591	719	56,433	8,936
Evaporated, unsweetened, incl. donations ..	Lb.	92,219	9,010	589,593	55,973
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	2/	374	2/	2,696
Other	Lb.	---	---	---	---
Total dairy products	Lb.	---	12,985	---	97,941
Fats, oils, and greases:					
Lard	Lb.	33,560	3,347	315,232	31,318
Tallow, edible	Lb.	238	26	2,485	255
Other edible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	1,282	205	6,898	1,124
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	107,950	7,273	1,200,049	82,507
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	10,730	1,087	154,302	12,689
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	153,760	11,938	1,678,566	127,893
Meat and meat products:					
Beef and veal	Lb.	1,933	933	20,370	19,968
Pork	Lb.	4,266	1,025	47,181	13,750
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,561	1,476	14,565	12,661
Variety meats	Lb.	10,817	2,360	92,862	19,598
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	1,719	565	10,944	4,514
Total meat and products (except poultry) ..	Lb.	20,296	6,359	185,922	59,169
Poultry products:					
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved ..	Lb.	458	244	6,512	4,413
Eggs in the shell -	Doz.	689	772	1,008	5,889
Hatching	Doz.	159	65	193	3,471
Other	Doz.	---	---	---	---
Poultry meat -	Lb.	16,418	4,178	162,698	41,275
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	2,096	712	27,272	9,205
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	467	188	3,407	1,147
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	236	115	7,580	2,513
Canned	Lb.	---	---	---	---
Total poultry products	Lb.	---	6,274	---	66,580

Continued -

Table 8.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
March 1962 and 1963 and July-March 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	March 1/		Value		July-March 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1962	1963	1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
Other animal products:							
Feathers, crude	Lb.	198	176	1,000	1,000	1,688	1,000
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	350	382	802	159	2,752	2,087
Hair, raw or dressed, new	Lb.	683	731	211	823	5,439	1,538
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 3/	No.	911	1,102	6,304	224	4,372	1,701
Honey	Lb.	250	1,064	51	7,677	8,573	61,367
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	1,410	1,372	1,329	178	6,101	929
Other	---	---	---	1,555	1,324	8,636	8,854
Total other animal products	---	---	---	10,617	12,766	---	11,470
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	50,079	62,112	---	450,074
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS							
Cotton, unmanufactured:							
Cotton	R.Bale:	391	440	52,854	98,196	3,665	2,780
Linters	R.Bale:	24	37	950	1,150	190	225
Total cotton and linters	R.Bale:	415	477	53,804	99,346	3,855	3,005
Fruits and preparations:							
Canned -							
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	15,449	13,374	2,299	1,948	100,208	112,225
Peaches	Lb.	27,080	14,310	3,097	1,589	202,906	263,679
Pears	Lb.	1,129	1,151	195	171	8,483	8,723
Pineapples	Lb.	10,180	8,136	1,630	1,264	65,162	81,356
Other	Lb.	2,537	3,884	401	687	38,788	5,855
Total canned fruits	Lb.	56,375	40,855	7,622	5,659	414,988	504,771
Dried -							
Prunes	Lb.	6,714	6,706	1,553	1,482	69,184	74,341
Raisins and currants	Lb.	13,672	5,529	2,176	943	113,470	74,277
Other	Lb.	1,794	1,343	693	457	17,591	16,209
Total dried fruits	Lb.	22,180	13,578	4,422	2,882	200,245	164,827
Fresh -							
Apples	Lb.	10,710	10,407	857	985	205,813	123,363
Berries	Lb.	445	955	112	253	10,151	11,659
Grapefruit	Lb.	28,544	17,185	1,186	1,069	148,597	119,807
Grapes	Lb.	2,719	3,455	329	452	156,788	193,521
Lemons and limes	Lb.	13,540	11,803	845	1,100	145,965	74,691
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	39,413	22,113	3,596	2,627	289,464	254,219
Pears	Lb.	1,746	2,236	192	205	67,467	68,606
Other	Lb.	1,314	1,020	125	125	102,073	96,240
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	98,431	69,174	7,242	6,816	1,126,318	942,106
Fruit juices -							
Grapefruit	Gal.	771	604	527	543	4,680	4,662
Orange	Gal.	1,154	1,221	1,810	2,386	8,930	10,399
Other	Gal.	1,204	1,782	1,067	1,329	10,555	10,711
Total fruit juices	Gal.	3,129	3,607	3,404	4,258	24,165	25,772
Frozen fruits (including specialties)	Lb.	536	546	114	101	7,038	11,492
Other	---	---	---	252	323	2/	1,381
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	23,056	20,039	---	3,588
							219,243

Continued -

Table 8 --- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
March 1962 and 1963 and July-March 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	March 1 /			July-March 1 /		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1962	1963	1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
Grains and preparations:							
Feed grains and products -							
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	8,361	2,915	10,580	3,336	46,578	50,623
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	37,826	36,452	47,791	49,670	273,033	272,662
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	10,447	8,159	11,509	9,568	59,878	87,446
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	79	942	61	835	7,854	20,008
Total feed grains	M.Ton	1,410	1,210	69,941	63,409	9,585	10,540
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	161	239	352	496	1,777	1,892
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	3,331	3,426	144	23,468	27,468	1,016
Cornmeal and corn flour, incl. donations	Cwt.	625	199	2,557	868	3,259	3,155
Cornstarch	Lb.	4,880	3,941	393	366	37,209	32,903
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	1,902	1,137	290	189	25,285	19,484
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton	1,472	1,239	73,681	65,472	9,962	10,905
Rice -							
Milled, including donations	Lb.	235,690	348,424	15,544	23,164	1,397,161	1,777,621
Paddy or rough	Lb.	3,727	5,688	302	476	7,505	9,088
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	238,112	352,121	15,846	23,640	1,402,039	1,783,528
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	43	1,269	63	1,880	4,347	16,370
Wheat and flour, including donations -							
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	49,959	55,245	88,002	99,012	453,004	352,729
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Cwt.	5,612	5,095	21,993	20,075	35,570	30,764
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	62,866	66,963	109,995	119,077	534,814	423,487
Bakery products	Lb.	1,769	1,443	625	523	10,524	8,362
Other	---	2 /	2 /	738	1,124	2 /	2 /
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	200,948	211,716	---	---
Oils and oilseeds and products:							
Oils, edible and inedible -							
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	18,532	63,307	2,633	7,209	254,126	261,235
Soybean oil	Lb.	55,156	153,425	6,929	17,355	461,587	882,617
Other	Lb.	8,976	13,393	1,714	2,288	89,144	85,898
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	82,664	230,125	11,276	26,852	804,857	1,229,750
Oilseeds -							
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	4 /	0	4 /	985	3,497
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	10,991	14,358	27,965	38,551	111,148	129,290
Other	Lb.	25,149	29,336	1,284	1,770	168,552	200,827
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	29,249	40,321	---	---
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	S.Ton	102	222	6,848	15,398	713	1,154
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	47,373	82,571	---	---
Tobacco, unmanufactured:							
Burley	Lb.	3,559	6,710	3,060	4,807	29,734	32,535
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	203	315	356	799	3,305	3,199
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	705	2,354	426	1,269	18,503	14,326
Flue-cured	Lb.	20,808	23,800	15,636	18,598	344,659	293,880
Maryland	Lb.	1,704	855	1,439	766	9,489	8,499
Other	Lb.	1,512	1,993	680	1,172	15,503	19,096
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	28,491	36,027	21,597	27,411	421,193	371,535

Continued -

Table 8.--U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
March 1962 and 1963 and July-March 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	March 1/		July-March 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
Vegetables and preparations:					
Canned -					
Asparagus	Lb.	3,983	767	37,081	8,122
Beans	Lb.	1,490	245	10,977	2,007
Tomato juice	Lb.	2,073	245	17,836	1,728
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	1,591	369	10,740	2,315
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	34	5	840	114
Other	Lb.	3,519	526	34,407	5,018
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	13,058	2,157	111,881	19,304
Dry, ripe beans, including donations	Lb.	6,547	692	112,058	9,694
Dry, ripe peas (excluding cow and chick) ..	Lb.	15,627	1,028	150,985	10,551
Fresh -					
Lettuce	Lb.	15,986	970	106,630	4,835
Onions	Lb.	5,522	382	42,448	2,234
Potatoes, white	Lb.	8,535	276	106,600	2,538
Tomatoes	Lb.	3,864	365	42,233	5,721
Other	Lb.	43,154	3,114	223,434	13,449
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	77,061	5,107	541,345	28,512
Frozen vegetables (including specialties) ..	Lb.	1,101	193	21,314	4,095
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	844	355	6,827	5,585
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	518	373	4,712	3,112
Other	Lb.	2/	1,351	2/	11,266
Total vegetables and preparations		---	11,256	---	90,404
Other vegetable products:					
Coffee	Lb.	2,712	2,744	19,844	22,549
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude	Lb.	434	258	2,785	3,121
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	850	1,695	5,802	11,005
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal): S.Ton:		52	3,249	460	27,326
Flavoring sirups for beverages	Gal.	132	982	901	5,192
Hops	Lb.	1,714	1,035	15,831	8,667
Nursery and greenhouse stock	Lb.	2/	648	773	4,230
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	3,400	967	33,499	3,998
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	4,999	1,205	66,961	12,651
Spices	Lb.	212	159	234	14,650
Other, including donations	Lb.	2/	6,912	2,293	1,706
Total other vegetable products		---	19,854	---	50,835
Total vegetable products		---	377,888	---	156,769
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS					
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS					
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES					

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

4/ Less than 500.

Table 9 .--- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, March 1962 and 1963 and July-March 1961-62 and 1962-63

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	March 1/		Value		Quantity		July-March 1/		Value	
		1962	1963	1962	1,000 dollars	1963	1,000 dollars	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS											
Animals, live:											
Cattle, dutiable	No.	97	67	8,170	5,078	933	1,012	87,895	92,582		
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	1	1	428	557	13	12	4,657	4,267		
Horses	No.	2/	2/	329	155	2	3	3,350	3,665		
Other (including live poultry)	---	3/	3/	54	45	3/	3/	800	801		
Total animals, live	---	---	---	8,981	5,835	---	---	96,702	101,315		
Dairy products:											
Butter	Lb.	66	46	32	20	682	526	306	229		
Cheese -											
Blue-mold	Lb.	537	310	267	155	2,863	2,925	1,382	1,451		
Cheddar	Lb.	45	65	16	25	1,257	1,295	409	401		
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	537	653	233	275	5,058	4,958	2,190	2,168		
Pecorino	Lb.	1,844	2,403	922	1,225	12,438	14,307	7,122	7,228		
Swiss	Lb.	1,104	1,467	591	775	12,670	13,882	7,010	7,449		
Other	Lb.	1,899	4,266	842	1,533	20,272	21,559	8,625	8,924		
Total cheese	Lb.	5,966	9,164	2,871	3,988	54,558	58,926	26,738	27,621		
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	9,973	7,250	1,706	1,256	75,603	64,660	13,592	11,617		
Other	---	3/	3/	16	219	3/	3/	153	734		
Total dairy products	---	---	---	4,625	5,483	---	---	40,789	40,201		
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):											
Calf skins	Lb.	233	443	118	230	3,918	4,015	2,312	2,002		
Cattle hides	Lb.	3,686	1,947	651	282	16,716	9,740	3,158	1,582		
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	2,624	2,033	1,509	1,116	18,951	17,540	11,305	9,680		
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	11,390	9,726	4,804	3,766	45,551	33,603	20,400	13,143		
Other 4/	Lb.	2,887	3,682	1,630	1,733	26,577	25,242	13,794	12,175		
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	20,820	17,831	8,712	7,127	111,713	90,140	50,969	38,582		
Meat and meat products:											
Beef and veal -											
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	91,681	82,477	29,380	23,564	534,135	729,927	175,126	228,748		
Other	Lb.	6,122	10,579	2,246	3,355	72,248	72,890	26,453	23,511		
Total beef and veal	Lb.	97,803	93,056	31,626	26,919	606,383	802,817	201,579	252,259		
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	14,380	9,865	2,745	2,304	48,858	70,613	10,250	15,633		
Pork -											
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,747	3,472	1,372	1,359	30,661	27,306	11,258	10,722		
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	12,380	14,269	9,304	10,392	91,729	100,816	68,232	72,655		
Other	Lb.	3,051	3,487	1,588	1,850	18,465	26,020	11,201	13,702		
Total pork	Lb.	19,178	21,228	12,264	13,601	140,855	154,142	90,691	97,079		
Sausage casings	---	3/	3/	1,441	1,486	3/	3/	10,431	12,144		
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	5,744	7,154	1,882	1,844	46,578	61,731	14,908	16,618		
Total meat and products (except poultry):	---	---	---	49,958	46,154	---	---	327,859	393,733		
Poultry products:											
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved ..	Lb.	1	0	1	0	5	2	4	2		
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	47	63	40	61	1,089	1,508	476	588		
Poultry meat	Lb.	6	6	13	22	299	186	434	368		
Total poultry products	---	---	---	54	83	---	---	914	958		

Continued -

Table 9.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
March 1962 and 1963 and July-March 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	March 1/		July-March 1/	
		Quantity		Quantity	
		1962	1963	1962	1963
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		Value	Value	Value	Value
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
		1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63
		1,000	1,000	1,000	

Continued -

Table 9.--- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
March 1962 and 1963 and July-March 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	March 1/				July-March 1/			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1962	1963	1962	1963	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Nuts and preparations:									
Almonds	Lb.	63	66	32	47	434	163	1,000	1,000
Brazil nuts	Lb.	917	625	310	215	28,273	21,662	7,626	5,828
Cashew nuts	Lb.	4,350	7,194	1,659	2,516	43,179	53,040	18,017	20,399
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared ..	Lb.	5,944	8,835	685	887	95,768	100,699	10,811	11,037
Pistache nuts	Lb.	3,197	546	1,228	293	8,138	11,323	3,337	5,253
Other	---	3/	3/	475	636	3/	3/	5,908	5,949
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	4,389	4,594	---	---	45,873	48,557
Oilseeds and products:									
Oils, edible and inedible -									
Cacao butter	Lb.	1,281	1,312	631	634	13,128	19,046	6,006	9,006
Carnauba wax	Lb.	1,309	1,917	706	845	8,163	8,672	4,470	3,812
Castor oil	Lb.	4,583	7,996	532	886	100,983	79,683	12,382	8,987
Coconut oil	Lb.	15,266	40,223	1,375	4,159	151,447	291,285	14,354	28,932
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	6,763	2,552	1,721	981	41,874	35,196	10,574	10,417
Palm oil	Lb.	3,868	2,595	381	233	44,870	17,512	4,284	1,538
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	7,505	5,473	798	669	67,222	60,458	7,529	6,524
Tung oil	Lb.	2,729	2,757	742	931	20,513	13,566	5,355	4,768
Other	Lb.	8,062	3,008	1,330	508	41,050	53,900	7,125	6,553
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	51,366	67,833	8,216	9,846	489,250	579,318	72,079	80,537
Oilseeds -									
Copra	Lb.	63,950	31,472	4,230	2,269	605,123	495,592	39,215	32,688
Sesame seed	Lb.	2,451	4,764	331	641	11,279	16,676	1,627	2,375
Other	---	3/	3/	201	197	3/	3/	2,188	2,765
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	4,762	3,107	---	---	43,030	37,828
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.	23,738	931	580	33	161,865	64,447	3,734	1,924
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	13,558	12,986	---	---	118,843	120,289
Sugar and related products:									
Cane sugar	S.Ton.	306	386	33,597	44,074	2,997	3,517	325,009	386,339
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	20,462	23,218	2,295	3,775	176,694	196,915	18,447	22,119
Other	---	3/	3/	453	556	3/	3/	4,763	3,928
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	36,345	48,405	---	---	348,219	412,386
Vegetables and preparations:									
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	1,400	1,034	725	534	5,517	4,816	3,173	2,651
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce ..	Lb.	14,075	12,818	1,374	1,249	170,180	125,317	13,797	10,471
Fresh or dried -									
Cucumbers	Lb.	14,246	8,172	507	328	53,627	53,771	1,956	3,248
Garlic	Lb.	4,106	3,637	672	801	11,557	12,674	1,655	2,673
Onions	Lb.	37,100	12,915	1,971	667	63,668	34,999	3,458	1,877
Potatoes, white	Lb.	8,587	5,831	177	146	47,642	73,086	1,025	1,399
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	48,817	52,733	3,591	4,551	153,145	163,529	10,929	16,550
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	8,790	5,821	177	141	87,526	72,642	2,046	1,514
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	1,426	1,453	195	218	11,122	9,597	1,627	1,591
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	13,636	22,185	480	744	216,248	125,171	7,482	4,783
Other	---	3/	3/	2,461	2,781	3/	3/	18,595	19,161
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	12,330	12,160	---	---	65,743	65,918

Continued -

Table 9. -- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
March 1962 and 1963 and July-March 1961-62 and 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	March 1/			July-March 1/		
		Quantity	Value	Value	Quantity	Value	Value
		1962	1963	1962	1961-62	1961-62	1962-63
Other vegetable products:							
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal):							
Hops	Lb.	273	439	1,000	3/	1,000	1,000
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	11	10	941	3/	8,329	9,537
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,057	1,270	2,419	3/	3,850	4,875
Nursery and greenhouse stock	No.	40,138	51,977	1,215	3/	40	9,208
Seeds, field and garden		3/	1,740	865	3/	11,814	13,906
Spices	Lb.	4,506	5,014	1,740	3/	418,280	12,948
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	13,773	13,492	884	3/	37,916	15,118
Wines	Gal.	1,093	1,104	8,812	3/	83,220	71,867
Other		3/	3,778	3,668	3/	36,916	37,836
Total other vegetable products		---	21,409	21,437	---	192,884	185,991
Total vegetable products		---	100,720	115,219	---	905,238	950,369
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS		---	189,475	197,789	---	1,532,065	1,651,410
COMPLEMENTARY							
Bananas	Lb.	5/	243,384	6,811	5/	56,266	54,762
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	442	712	75,020	5/	723,726	726,796
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants:	Lb.	56,310	65,712	600	5/	3,271	4,835
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	7,541	11,802	12,400	5/	93,309	87,988
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	3,842	3,795	1,460	5/	17,433	14,881
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	19	13	1,545	5/	14,576	15,584
Essential or distilled oils	L.Ton:	67,657	75,897	3,011	3/	14,321	17,902
Fibers, unmanufactured	Lb.	544	285	16,659	127	26,930	23,405
Rubber, crude	Lb.	6,922	10,292	17,991	709,695	175,807	176,979
Silk, raw	Lb.	10,800	14,808	1,963	4,706	22,125	22,219
Spices	Lb.	14,846	15,816	3,691	60,232	24,010	25,821
Tea	Lb.	3/	320	2,002	87,333	100,047	41,933
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	---	---	5,010	143,368	74,713	74,067
Other complementary agricultural products ...		---	---	7,576	3/	5,143	3,889
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS		---	136,244	155,409	---	1,293,563	1,296,122
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		---	325,719	353,198	---	2,825,628	2,947,532
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		---	1,043,055	1,064,959	---	8,669,587	9,251,247
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES		---	1,368,774	1,418,157	---	11,495,215	12,198,779

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

5/ Quantity reported in pounds beginning January 1, 1962 cannot be compared with bunches reported previously.

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and in-transit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipments from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

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